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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY SHRATES, Broadway - MAJRIFFA - THAY

TORLOS GARDEN, Broadway-KATEY, THE VIVANDINE

NORTOWN THEATER, Chambers street—Court Courte WANLACE'S THEATHY, Broadway-As You Like It-

LAURA KERNE'S VARISTIES, Broadway-Camp

SECAPWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Black Syns

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Brondway-Bruserian Pan

New York, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

The News. The steamship Canada is now due at Halifax, with European news to the 15th inst-one week later than previous advices.

We have received the opinions of Judges T. A Jehnson and Comstock, of the Court of Appeals respectively for and against the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor law. Judge Comstock decides that the law transcends the constitutions bmits of the legislative power, and in this view Judges Denio, A. S. Johnson, Selden and Hubbard concur. Judge T. A. Johnson's opinion affirms the constitutionality of the act, and Messrs. Wright and Mitchell agree with him. These opinions elabo rately review the important questions at issue, but their extreme length precludes us from publishing them at this heavy business season of the year.

A sad affair occurred last night at the Apollo Rooms The Young Friends of Ireland held their whiteenth annual celebration in commemoration of of St. Patrick's birthday, and were having a very pleasant time of it, when the Correspon ling Secre tery of the society, Mr. John Dougherty, suddenly feel on the floor, and shortly after expired. The lite rary exercises, which were progressing at the time came to an abrupt termination, and the bail that was to follow was intermitted. This painful occurrence caused great excitement among the company in attendance. It is supposed Mr. Dougherty died of disease of the heart.

The Nigger Worshippers' National Executive Committee, met at Washington yesterday. The will issue a call for a National Convention to nom nate candidates for President and Vice President and take other measures towards perfecting the organization of the party.

As usual, but little was done in Congress yeste day. In the Senate the Deficiency Appropriation bill passed, after the adoption of several unimpor tant amendments. The Post Office Committee wa instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege of members. An allow ance of money for the payment of postage, and a special law regulating the postage on mail matter of members, are suggested in lieu of the franking pr vilege. The House spent the day in debating the Senate bill allowing the federal courts to confine eriminals in penitentiaries other than those within the judicial districts where convicted. Since the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, it has been proposed in several States not to allow prisoners of the general government to be confined in the State penitentiaries; and to meet such contingencies, the bill under consideration permits the federal authorities to confine prisoners wherever they can obtain proper security and accommodation.

The Legislature have commenced work in earnest Yesterday a large number of bills were passed, nonof them, however, of any general importance. The bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law was referred to a special committee to report complete.

The Nashville, Tenn., Patriot publishes the fol-Walker, and addressed to a relative resident in tha city :- "I suppose you get all the news-probably far more than is correct-about Nicaragua, from the papers. Everything is now quiet within the republic. A number of settlers are coming out by every steamer, and I think within a few months we will have a vigorous permanent population. None of the neighboring States have the power, though they may have the disposition, to trouble us."

Our correspondent at Georgetown, Demarara writing on the 12th inst., states that property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars had been destroyed, and a similar amount stolen, during the riots there, incited by the notorious "Angel Gabriel," Orr, who figured so disreputably in this city not long since. The property belonged to Roman Catholic Portuguese shopkeepers, against whom Orr mainly directed his attacks, and the black availed themselves of the confusion to destroy and plunder. In the interior the blacks had been subdued many of them shot, and martial law was being established. It is said that Orr is a native of the

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday but did not do anything worthy of note. Their beavy indebtedness appears to have taken all the life out of them lately. The overdraft at the bank is now \$94,951 96. Last week 1,813 emigrants arrived at this port, making 7,585 so far this year. At this rate about 30,000 emigrants will arrive in this country during the present year.

The ship Caravan, arrived yesterday from Liver pool, brought four hundred and fifty-six passengers, all bound to locate among the Mormons. There was one wedding, three births and two deaths dur

ing the vovace. The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 4,500 bales, on the spot and in transitu. The flour market, with a good Eastern de mand, continued firm especially for medium and higher grades, with increased activity in sales. Wheat was in moderate request for milling; amber colored Tennessee sold at \$1 70, delivered; white Canadian and Southern were unchanged. Owing to some trouble in the settlement of a large contract for corn, the market was somewhat at a stand; th delivery of the grain tendered, it was contended by the purchaser, did not come up to the standard of the sample by which it was bought. The difficulty was finally referred to a committee for arbitration A considerable sale of Southern mixed was made at 64c., while white was at 66c. a 68c., and yellow at 68c. a 70c., the market closing heavy. Rye was un changed. Pork was firmer, with more doing; consi derable amounts deliverable by contract, it was said. fell due the present week or before the first of April and hence to some extent the animation which prevailed was attributable. Mess sold stiff at \$15.874, while prime was at \$15. In our remarks yesterday regarding prime mess, "25 shoulders" were re-ferred to, when it should have read 25 pieces, of 4 lbs. each, cut from shoulders. The French con. tract requires that each barrel shall weigh 200 lbs. to make which requires generally young hogs, weighing about 150 lbs, each, and it takes about three hogs to make two barrels. Hence, to supply the contract of 100,000 bbls. required about 150,000 hogs. It was rumored that the contract was put out at about \$20 a \$21; which, if true, would make the value of the same at least equal to \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,600,000. Coffee sold pretty freely, including a lot of Rio in Philadelphia by parties here.

with some 1,500 do. Laguyra at full prices.
About 1,000 a 1,100 hhds. sugar were said, chiefly
for refining. The tenor of the market favored purchasers. Molasses sold to the extent of about 1,500 bbls. of New Orleans, at prices ranging from 43c. a 46c. Freights to Liverpool were firm, with engage-ments of about 20,000 a 30,000 bushels grain in at 9-32d. for compressed and at 5-16d. for uncon pressed. To Havre cotton was engaged at ic.

How are our Streets to be Cleaned, and Wa Has the Power to Clean them?

A legal controversy is now going on in the Supreme Court which will settle the question as to how far the power of the Mayor extends in causing our streets to be cleaned, should the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps neglect to perform that duty; and as all matters involving the expenditure of large sums of money. to say nothing of their pertinency to the health of the city, are subjects of vital importance, we have taken some trouble to ascertain the facts connected with the pending litigation. That the streets of our city can and should be properly cleaned all will admit, and it matters little to the citizen how or by whom the work is performed, so long as it is executed in an economical and faithful manner, and our thoroughfares kept in a passable condition.

At present all work on the streets must cease until the Court makes its decision, which we trust will be speedily given. The facts of the case are briefly as follows. The charter of 1853 says:-

All work to be done and all supplies to be furnished fo All work to be done and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be by contract tounded on sealed bids, or proposals made in compliance with public notice, for the full period of ten days, and all such contracts when given thall be given to be lowest bidder with adequate security. All such bids shall be opened by the hearts of departments advertising for them, in the presence of the Comptroller and such of the parties making them as desire to be present.

As early as the 12th of July last, Smith. Seckel & Co. were awarded the contract for cleaning the streets of the city, having been the lowest bidders, and given the requisite security. They had agreed to thoroughly sweep and clean them at au expense of less than \$150,000 per annum. The award of the contract to these gentlemen was given gradgingly on the part of the Commissioner, Mr. Ebling, if we are to judge from his subsequent action in endeavoring to stop their confirmation by the Common Conneil, and which confirmation was in no wise deemed essential to their validity. As a pretence, how ever, to annul the contract, it occurred to the acute mind of Mr. Ebling to set up the plea that this confirmatory action was necessary, and thus Smith, Seekel & Co. were thrown ou of the work, although the provisions of the char ter bad been strictly complied with, and ade quate security, approved by the Comptroller, had been given. The street cleaning has ever since been prosecuted (in name only, not in fact,) by the Commissioner, who has, in defiance of all law, abandoned the charter and gone on his own hook, at an expense of over \$300,000 per year. He has presented requisitions for the payment of work performed on Broadway alone, during the past month, of over \$10,300 when it is well known that a considerable nor tion of that street was cleaned by private individuals who had become disheartened by vexa tious delays and were determined to have the front of their premises in passable condition. We all admit the citizens of New York are liberal, and even extravagant, and bear their burdens like men; but when they pay \$300,000 for one item of city expenditure alone, they ought to have something for it.

Within two months, Broadway from the Battery to Union square, looked as if the Alps had been transferred to it by some sudden convulsion of nature. The Mayor, believing he had the power under the Charter of 1830, and the Ordinance of the Common Council of April 8. 1844, relative to street contracts, to abate so serious a nuivance, notified Mr. Eoling. that if he did not within a certain time cause Broadway to be relieved from its mountainous encumbrances, he would assume the responsibility, and do it h self. Mr. Ebling not responding to this a... peal, the Mayor advertised for proposals for cleaning Broadway. Many bids were made, and in due course of time the contract was awarded by the Mayor and Comptroller to Mr Baird, the lowest bidder with adequate security, who agreed to perform the work for \$2.385. As soon as the Mayor had advertised for proposals, Mr. Ebling became very suddenly im pressed with its importance, and, like old Riv Van Winkle, arose from his protracted sleep and made a faint attempt to clean Broadway Mr. Baird also went on performing his contract, and thus those memorable monuments of Mr. Ebling's industry were made to disappear and we trust have been sent to "that bour-

from whence no traveller returns." Upon this the attorney of Mr. Ebling sues out an injunction restraining the Mayor and Comptroller from signing any warrants on account of Mr. Baird's contract, who is thus prevented from receiving his money for the work performed

A suit has since been commenced by one of our taxpayers, praying that Mr. Ebling be enjoined from receiving, and the Mayor and Comptroller from paying, any money on account of street cleaning. The prayer of the petitioner has been granted. Both of these suits are to be argued this week.

The grounds on which the latter is based are. that the 12th section of the charter has been violated-the work done costing more than \$250. We await the issue with much anxiety. Let us have clean streets, and we care not how the matter is decided.

ANOTHER PATRIOT REWARDED .- We notice the appointment of the Rev. Charles J. Warren to be Police Justice in place of Abraham Bogart, Jr., whose office has been declared vacant by the Attorney General. Mr. Warren is a hard shell Baptist and Secretary of the New York City Temperance Alliance, a political institution which did a great deal of goodfor its members. Mr. Warren was indetatigable in his efforts for the Maine law, and made the most intemperate speeches about tempe rance. He instigated the prosecution against the keepers of the Astor House. He has now been rewarded by his grateful country with a nice little berth, and it is a singular co incidence that his appointment was made public on the same day that the court of last resort knocked his pet prohibitory law on the head. So his feelings are probably not quite so much hurt as they would have been under other circumstances. Now that the temperance question has ceased to be available in politics, the Maine law farce is pretty nearly played out, and the honest men who were led away by small politicians are ashamed to see how completely they were tooled.

Shall Life be Saved at Hea, or Not? People must not forget the John Rutledge. That dreadful picture—the anxious day after the collision with the iceberg, when all hands wrought incessantly but vainly at the pumps -the frantic scramble when the captain gave the word to clear the boats-the rush into the boats, men and women, sailors and passengers, all pell-mell together, without clothes or provisions, as they were, anyhow-then the long agony in each separate boat, hunger and thirst first maddening, then slowly killing each individual, and the last man surviving only through incredible self-mastery and at the cost of legs frozen to the knee-this picture ought to be printed on every memory, hung up before every mind, kept constantly and perpetually, by day and by night, before every good man's eyes until something has been done to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters, and to guard life at sea. The story of the John Rutledge is the story of many and many a ship, this year, last year, years to come. There will al wass be icebergs, there will always be collisions, there will always be harrowing, heartrending scenes of suffering from shipwreck, as every spring comes round, until means are taken to prevent them.

It is folly to talk of making vessels sail slowly. Who will agree to wait for the news? No man, assuredly. Grim death itself, staring us in the face, would not persuade us to wait an hour for the steamer's news. If any one line of steamers, for the sake of safety, were to order their captains to slacken speed while on the banks or in a fog, the only consequence would be that the line would be voted the slow line, and people would go by its rivals. This is a notorious fact; people may deny it as they like, but no man of experience will question it for a moment. The idea of slackening speed on the ocean is out of the question.

To the other plan proposed as a remedywater-tight compartments—there is no solid objection. The additional cost, when they are put in at the time the vessel is built, is como acatively trifling; when they are put in afterwards, they cost more, but still no ruinou sum. It is not denied that they will answer in most cases of collision dome persons-not builders-doubt the compartments on the present plan would hold together in case of a very violent collision; but besides that this objection does not rest on any high authority, it would be very easy to make the compartments as strong as need be. Compartments. and compartments only, will render life safe at

There is another matter, smaller in degree but yet highly important, which should be considered together with the compartment busi ness. The boats of the John Rutledge left without provisions or water. Wherever boat have carried off the passengers from a wreck, the same difficulty has been met with. Life has almost invariably been lost as largely from burger and thirst after the escape from the wreck as from all other causes. Now this difficulty may be easily met. Let all boats carry at all times provisions and water preserved in tin cans: let the provisions be of the most nutritious kind, so that a small quantity may go a long way; let the water cans be filled every voyage.

A very brief act of Congress would accom plish these necessary reforms. The first clause might declare that all sea going vessels, whe ther propelled by steam or sails, to be hereafter built, and intended for the conveyance of passengers, must be built with water-tight compartments; and that all steamers carrying passengers after a given day must providthemselves with compartments, as the Baltihas done. The second clause might impose heavy fine on any sailing vessel or steamer carrying passengers without having watertight compartments, after say January, 1857. The third might oblige every life boat or other provided with provision and water cans, a compass, and a sextant, to be fixtures in her and never at any time to be removed while a

This brief enactment would accomplish at that is wanted.

A FIRST RATE PUFF FOR THE ADMINISTRATION -The Boston Chreniele comes out in favor Colonel Fremont as the Nieger Worshipping candidate for the Presidency, and gives to President Pierce, an old friend of the editor's the following first rate notice:-

How my one who has observed the administration of President Pierce can say that a small man's powers of mischief are limited, is indeed surprising. See what he has done in the course of only three years, in the line of destruction, and admit that not even the combined energies of a Jackson and a Webster could have accomplished so much in double the time. To balance their delicances in that respect, however, it is probable that they would have done much for the good of the country, and so have won for themselves places in bittory rather more to be envied than that in which General Pievce will be morally globeted for the instruction of posterity, but not for its admiration.

"Morally gibbeted" is pretty good. Boston gave Mr. Pierce a plurality. How are the mighty fallen!

Too Much Or IT -- The Cox divorce case is nearly over, thank Heaven. It was getting altogether too strong. It will be a great relief when it is finally closed. At the same time, we may remark that the newspa pers which claim to be especially pure and chaste have been most anxious to make their reports as indelicate as possible. One of these journals-now the dirtiest sheet in the cityis, we learn, filed as a journal of current history in one of the ward schools uptown. We would suggest, as additions to the library of this institution of learning, "The Forrest Divorce Case," "The Pirate's Own Book." "The Life of Jack Sheppard" and "The Works of Charles Paul de Kock." What a nice lot of pupils this ward school would turn out then!

LEGISLATIVE SLOWNESS .-- Every one is complaining of the slow progress which Congress s making in the prosecution of the public ou siness. Since the organization of the House it has seldom happened that more than four days out of the seven have been devoted to the business before it, and even these four days seldom number over three hours' work per day, or twelve hours for the whole week that the House is in session. Appearances would seem to justify the belief that the present Congress will be the most protracted of any of its predecessors, as it is anticipated in every quarter that it will be the most exciting and im-

HE IS GOING IT RATHER STRONG .- The Fillmore papers are anathematising Governor Clark for abusing the pardoning power. They ought to remember that the Governor's official life is coming to a close, and that he must make hay while the sun shines, and reward his political friends before it is too late. What is the latest pews from Port Richmond?

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES-WHO ARE MOST IN-DEBTED TO THEM !- We have lately received a printed copy of a lecture recently delivered by the Librarian of the Society Library, which is intended to show the in debtedness of the different classes of the community to such institutions. Among those particularly mentioned are authors, merchants public lecturers and newspapers; and various incidents are related in connection with the history of the library in proof of the lecturer's statements. That public libraries are essen tially necessary as repositories of the accumu lated learning of the past and the present no one will deny, nor will it be disputed that their existence is almost indispensable in every large and important city like ours. We are glad to perceive, therefore, that New York, which is making gigantic strides towards the first station in the ranks of the great commercial cities of the world, is not unmindful of the interests of public education and the cultiva tion of the refining influences of literature As a proof of this we need only refer to the five great public libraries which are supported by our people. These are the Astor, the Mercantile, the Historical, the Society, and the Ap prentices', in addition to which there are a large number of valuable private and circulating libraries owned by individuals. The Society Library is creeting a new edifice on University Place, and all the other institutions are in flourishing condition.

Of those we have named the Astor Library is the best, and contains the largest, the most perfect and valuable collection of books to be found in this country. Its catalogue embraces works on every subject, and is of the greatest value to authors and others looking for books of reference. To show the praiseworthy man per in which the efficient Librarian, Mr. Coggswell performed this part of his du ties, we will relate an incident which occurred some time ago. A literary gentleman who took a particular interest in the sci ence of ethnology, and who had occasion to consult a work on the subject, was somewhat surprised in reading the foot notes, at the immense number of books of reference on this interesting science, which were enumerated therein. There were altogether from sixty to seventy named, and the gentleman, to satisfy himself of the diligence of Mr. Coggswell in making his selection, instituted an inquiry into the number of works on ethnology which he had purchased for the Astor Library. The result of his investigations proved that of the large number only one had been omitted.

In the lecture of which we have spoken, we find that the press is particularly cited to show how much the public are indebted to these libraries. Now, so far as the HERALD is concerned, we have very seldom been obliged to borrow works from any of our public libraries, and least of all, from the Society Library. On the contrary, this institution is more indebted to us, for during the last twenty years it has received daily from three to six copies of our paper, free of charge, for its files, and the subscription for which would amount to from twenty to forty dollars per annum. We have in our establish ment already an extensive library, and Mr. Ben nett during his visits to Europe never omits an opportunity of adding to it by the purchase of the most reliable and valuable works on science, literature, history, politics and the fine arts. In fact, so well provided are we in this particular already, that we are seldom-hardly once in six months-obliged to ask for any of those courtesies which our public librarians are always ready to extend to the press While, therefore, we reture our thanks for those favors, we desire to say that our own library is at present so complete that we shall hereafter have no occasion to refer to any

WIDENING OF BATTERY PLACE.-We perceive that a bill is before the Legislature authoriz an important improvement the widening of Battery Place. Something of this kind shou be done. The design is to take a large slow off from the Battery and make a new fer v which would bring in an income to the city No one opposes the bill, we believe, except the Jersey City ferry people, who are a raid that a new ferry may diminish the enormous profits of their monopoly. The lower part of the city is very much crowded, and it is with the utmodifficulty that freight can be conveyed across town. There is no fit avenue for heavy loadbetween Cortlandt street and the Battery, on the west side, and consequently the rush through Battery Place is so great that the car men are obliged to keep in line and deliver their freight by turns. We would go much farther than the provisions of the bill. We would throw open the Battery entirely for but ness purposes, making it a great public square The omnibuses, cars, etc. want more room, and the Battery is of no use as a promenade; it is simply a breathing place, and would be so still were our suggestion adopted, which must be the case sooner or later.

HE Won'r Do Ir .- The Albany Statesman (Fillmore organ) has a severe attack upon Mr. Seymour, the State Engineer, who has bolted from the ticket. According to the States man, he has made an "unfortunate blunder"his letter is "simply ridiculous"-he will be withered by the "scorn of all parties"-his letter "comes from the pressure of George Law" money, and he (Seymour) will find the Americans too shrewd to be caught by his chaff."

These are rather strong remarks, more cape cially as the Statesman commences by saying that it is a matter of no importance what th views of the State Engineer are. Why, the is it necessary to pitch into him in this tomahawk-ish manner? The fact is that Mr. Sevmour was considered the strongest man on the whole American ticket, and his defection is the worst blow the Fillmore men have yet received. But the Statesman has spoken, and the State Engineer may consider himself a used up man.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE.-Some of the interior papers are making a great row about the sale at auction of twenty-two slaves, the property of Cassius M. Clay. Bless your souls, gentlemen, there is nothing remarkable about that. The most cruel slavedrivers are Northern abolitionists. They are only theoretical abolitionists for political purposes. When it comes to a matter of dollars and cents it is quite another affair.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS IN A TIGHT PLACE.-The Assembly has stricken out of the appropriation bill the item of thirteen thouand dollars for the pay of the Railway Com missioners. This virtually abolishes the office. We are serry for the "little villains" of the

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION SETTLED .- OUR venerable estemporary, the Courier and Enquirer, has one of its luminous articles, entitled "Daylight Ahead," in which the Presidential question is settled beyond cavil. The Courier comes to the conclusion that neither Fillmore nor the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention stand the slightest chance of success—that the NIGGER WORSHIPPERS will win; and finally feels assured "that, in the approaching Presidential contest, we, the aggrieved party of the North, will triumph; and in that triumph the South will find its security against future agitation upon the question of slavery, and the whole country be secured against the schemes of disunionists, whether of the North or the South.' We don't see that, exactly. The Courier further says that the candidate of the NIGGER WORSHIPPERS will be one who is thoroughly identified with the great principle involved in the contest. That is a little daylight. The great principle involved in the Presidential election is seventy millions per annum. Seward is the man-he is thoroughly identified with that principle. The country will please take notice, the question is settled.

ENCOURAGING IF TRUE .- The Albany States man informs us that "not by towns, counties. or districts, but by States, the country is wheel ing into line under the banner of Fillmore and Donelson." We publish this for the especial benefit of Mr. Fillmore, who is somewhere on the other side of Jordan. We can quote from Planche, "enchanting fact, but most indifferent grammar." As the States have begun to wheel, we hope he won't decline, and so put them to the trouble of a counter-march.

Ho! FOR NICARAGUA. - The Orizaba steamship is announced to start from this port for Nica ragua, on the 8th April. She is the first boat of the new line, and others are nearly ready. The price of passage in the steerage is twenty five dollars. We notice that the Wall street papers are endeavoring to get up sufficient outside pressure on the government to stop this steamer. It is all bosh, got up for stockjobbing purposes, and the government will not interfere in the matter.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Expected News from Europe A STEAMER BELOW BOSTON.

Bosrov, March 26-11.30 P. M. A steamer was signalled from the lower station, about nine o'clock this evening, and as the Conard propeller Emeu, from Liverpool, on the 12th inst., is now forinight out, it was thought to be that vessel; but n to the present moment she has not reached the city, and it is possible that the announcement was erroneous. Be it as it may, there seems very little prospect of any steamer coming up the bay before morning. NON ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIPAX, March 28-11 P. M The weather here is rather hazy to-night, but not safclently so to detain the Canada outside. There are, as yet, no signs of that vessel, now in her twelfth day out

From Washington. THE NIGGER WOSSHIPPERS PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, ETC.

Washington, March 26, 1856. The National Executive Committee appointed by th Pittsburgh Convention held a preliminary meeting here to-day. There were present E. D. Morgan, Esq., of New York, chairman; Messrs. Washburn, of Maine; Fegg, of New Hampshire; Barker, of Massachusetts; Chase, of Rhode Island; Paulison, of New Jersey; Stone, of Ohio Leland, of Illinots; F. P. Blair, of Maryland, and Mr Clephane, of the District of Columbia, and others.

The committee meet to prepare preliminaries and to issue a call for a National Convention to sominate andidates for President and Vice President. They will meet again to-morrow morning, when the call, now being drafted by F. P. Blair, will be presented. It is understood that it will be broad enough to embrace the auti fillmore Americans. The committee have not all ar rived. A number are expected this evening. The time and place for holding the nominating convention will be announced to-morrow.

Among the members of the committee I notice Prosper M. Wetmore and Judge Ingraham, of New York. The committee are entertained this evening at Senator Sewhe discussed. They say privately that Seward won't do. The Kansas Committee will meet and organize at Jef ferson City. Their proceedings will be secret. Blai: Lord, of Baltimore, formerly a reporter of the Washingon Union, goes out as reporter to the committee. Issac Monroe Chubb, Sr., of the banking house

Messrs. Chubb Brothers, of this city, died a day or two since at Jacksonville, Fiorida, whither he had gone fo he berefit of his bealth. Captain Ingraham has been confirmed by the Senate as

shief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, vice Commodore Morris, deceased.

The Pennsylvania Negro Worshippers' State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1856. The Union Opposition Convention met in the hall o be House of Rapresentatives at noon to-day. Hon. John

Gevode was called to the chair, and a committee was appointed to select officers. There was a large attenda. nearly all the counties in the State being represented.

The Convention re-assembled in the afternoon, and the Committee on Organization reported the name of

A committee of thirty-three was appointed to draft esolutions; and after making general nominations for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Successor General, the Convention took a recess the evening.

During the evening session Judge Jessup, of Susque the Convention, after which Judge Wilmot, being called for, speke briefly. In allusion to the aggress slavery, he said he had no desire to interfere with slave ry where it exists, but was opposed to its extension.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series recon mending a union of all the elements opposed to the na ional administration; also strongly condemning the ouri compromise and the effairs of Kansas, and declar ng that the respect and confidence of the people have

From Hoston.

A GIFT LOTTERY SCHEME BROKEN UP—THE BODY OF MR. KILLAM RECOVERED.

Bostos, March 26, 1856. Amos P. Coburn, Calvin J. Parker, Charles Shelden and W. H. Cromack, the parties arrested last night at Doo-ley's Hotel, while esgaged in drawing a sixty thousand dollar lottery scheme, were examined in the l'olice Cour-to-day and held for trial in default of \$2,000 each.

The body of Josiah B. Killam, who disappeared on the 21st of November last, was found to-day floating in the St. Charles river. Mr. Killam was one of the firm of French, Wells & Co., creckery dealers, in Milk street, and was also one of the directors of the Grocers' Hank

The Governorship of Wisconsin

Mil WAUKIE, March 26, 1856.

The Lower House of the Legislature re-assembled this norning, and by a vote of 38 to 34 refused to receive Mr. Barbford's message.

Arrest of a Sea Captain at Socfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 26, 1856. Captain Adams, of the ship John Curumings, has been arrested here for shooting one of his crew at Chinchs Island. The arrest was made by direction of Secretary

Marcy, on complaint of the Peruvian government. Departure of the Arabia.

Bosron, March 26, 1866. gers for Liverpool, twenty-five for Hallier, and \$350,000

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856

Mr. BENJAKIN, (whig) of Ia., submitted a having a view to retremenment in printing. Paid over.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, (dem.) of S. C., the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the ex-pediency of discontinuing to members of Congress the franking privilege, and in lieu thereof of allowing money for the payment of p stage. Also, authorizing the com-mittee, if it see fit, to report a bill regulating the postage on letters and packages that members may

The consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill-was then resumed, amanded and passed, when the Se-

House of Representatives. Washington, March 26, 1856.

THE CONVINEMENT OF UNITED STATES CRIMINALL. The House debated the Senate's bill removing the restriction on the federal course, to confine persons guilty of violation of the laws of the United States in peniten tries within the judicia district where convicted.

Mr. HUNFUREY MARSHALL offered an amendment, as follows:—"Where the use of the penttentiary is denied by any State, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to confine the criminal in the nearest pententiary granted for that numbers?"

purpose."

Mr. Razbour prop sed, as an amendment to the above, that no proceeding other than the act of the Legislature should be construed into a refusal of the State to allow the use of her prisons for such purposes.

The firmer smendment was rejected by 24, and the latter by 10 ms/or/ y.

Adjourned.

From the state Capital. GOV. CLARK AND THE STATEN ISLAND TROUBLE— APPOINTMENTS, BTC.

ALBANY, March 26, 1846. The resolutions from Staten Island, asking for the impeachment of the Governor for pardons, and a bill re-stricting the pardoning power, were presented to the Assembly this morning and referred.

The following appoin ments have been confirmed by

The following appointments have been continued by the Senate:

Notaries—New York, David J. Chatfield; Queens county, John A. Bermot and H. A. Eastman; Kings county, Wm. A. Welker and E. Terry. Pert Warden—Michael Wiltiams, of Richmond. Managers of the Western House of Refuge—Ostanco Hastings, Jacob Gould, Elias Pord, Samuel Richardson, and Wm. H. Erggs.

The Canal Board tave to day appointed C. H. Mason

Collector at Rechester; T. T. Morse, Inspector.

Much inquiry is made just now about the bill repealing the Railroad Commission act of last year. It went up to the Senate some days ago, and slumbers in the hands of the Senate some days ago, and slumbers in the hands of the Reilread Committee, to whom it was referred. It is asid—with how much trath I do not know—that the presiding officer of the Senate is interesting himself for his reporter quite warmly, and that the nigger worshipping Senators have made a personal matter of defeating the bill. Senator Remsey is chairman of the committee. Will he satisfythe ourioutly of the Assembly, and inform them in which of his pockets he has concealed the bill?

Judge Parker (hard) has peremptorily declined the nomination for Mayor, tendered to him by the Soft Democratic Convention. The hards have called a separate convention to reimmate a ticket of their own; consequently, there will be two devocratic candidates.

The Hat Contract bill attracted a large lobby, both for and against. These apposed to it were very active in the Hause during the debate on the bill.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Benate.

ALBANY, March 26, 1856 Against incorporating the Grand Lodge of 1, 0, of 0, F.

By Mr. KELLY-To amend the general banking laws by

imposing a five of \$1,000 on the bank that heards up the notes of any other bank to force redemption.

By Mr. Noxon—To provide for the election in Brooklyn

of judicial officers and Mayor on separate ballots.

By Mr. SPENCER—To incorporate the Cooper Scientific Union in New York. Mr. HARCOURT reported complete the Cohoes Water

bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The special committee to move forward bills reported

The special committee to move forward bills reported complete the following:—

To increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute. To woom Little Lake at Flatbush, Kings county. Relative to keeping gunpowder in New York. Relative to the New York Jovenie Asylum. To regulate the compensation of the Assessors of the New York Street Department. For the relief of the American Foreign Bible Society. In relation to lands of infants. Empowering the Utics and Binghamton Railroad Company to apply for appraisal of land, on complying with certain conditions. To amend the acts relating to the insurance of property in this State, made by individuals and associations authorized by law. To amend the act in relation to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. To insorporate the Yorkville Library. To atthorize the Balance Book Companies, the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies. pany to mortgage property. To amend the act regulating the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies, and commutation on the collection thereof. To amend the act incorporating the trustess for the meangement of the Episcopal fund for the discuss of New York. All of the above entitled bills were ordered to a third

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to incorporate the At-

iantic Navigation Company.

The object of the bill is to enable James R. Gitmors and others, with a capital of \$250,000, to own sailing vessels to trade netween New York and ports in Virginia, North Carolina and other Southern States. Mr. Kelly's bill in relation to banks and bank fund.
To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

AVENING SESSION.

The Albany Bridge bill being under consideration, Mr. Sickles resumed his remarks, arguing that it was unconstitutional to create any obstructions, however slight, to ravigation, and ci ing the case of the Wheeling bridge, which was removed by the Supreme Court simply because steamers could not pass under it without lowering their smake pipes. He has offered his amendment to substitute a suspension bridge, in good faith, and he was sustained by the cylinfons of eminent engineers and surveyors—opinions that were not to be shaken by the smears of Sensior Upham, who declared that the thing could not be doze.

The question was taken on Mr. Sickles' amendment, and the same was lost—8 for and 13 against.

ALEANY, March 25, 1856. PRITTIONS. From Ontario county-For a modification of the usury laws. Also, petitions from Eric county for the same pur-

REPORTS. By Mr. Pressyrr-To amend the militia laws. By Mr. THOMAS-To provide for the payment of labor

By Mr. B. Surre-To complete the incorporation of the uvenile Asylum at Buffalo. Ordered to a third reading. Also, the bill authorizing towns to subscribe for the

Also, the bill authorising towns to subscribe for the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. This bill was made the special order for to morrow afternoon. By Mr. Warm—the bill to establish two State lunatic asystems.

By Mr. Spinona—To complete the bill relating to Jurora and Courts in Kings county.

By Mr. Anthon—Consolidating the several acts relating to District Courts in New York, into one act. Also acversely on the bill amending the Code of Procedure in respect to supplementary proceedings in the Marine Court, New York. Agreed to.

EMPORT OF THE SMALL POX COMMITTEE.

Mr. Carrente, from the special committee, reported that on inquiry it was found that Mesers. Parker and Wells were attacked by smallpox at the Franklin House, and laid there a week without sufficient room or care. They applied for admission to the hospital, and were retused. They then applied to the Recorder of the city, and were recommended by him to go to the Poerhouse. There they were well cared for; but still the fact remained that they were well cared for; but still the fact remained that they were in a public almaisouse, among diseased and miscrable beings of as colors. The committee consider that in the capital of the State a place should be provided, outside of the city limits, where strangers attacked by the disease could be properly cared for. SMALL POX COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Samuel Brevoort one of the se-sect committee to visit tenant houses in New York, in-

For the payment of the Harbor Commissioners.

To amend the act for the incorporation of the insu-

auce companies. To provide for the opening of Prospect square, Brook-

lyn.
To amend the act in relation to money levied on seamen-arriving in New York, and to provide for the disposal of the same.
To release real estate in New York city to Anna C.

AFTERNOON SESSION. To amend the charter of the New York Juvenile Asy-

For the relief of the Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. Indian Children.

To lay out and open River street, Brooklyn, and to construct a canal therein.

To amend the act relating to the Onondaga Salt Spring.

To prevent prize fights and fights of animals, Lost-56:

to 33.

To authorize the State Prison Inspectors to renew contracts with Charles Watson, at Sing Sing prison.

Mr. DUGASSE moved to recommit the bill, on the ground that it had been once killed, and was not properly before the House. before the House.

The CHAIR decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. DUGANNE appealed from the decision, and the Chair

HITEMORE moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. WHITEMORE moved an indefinite postponement.
Lost.

The bill was then rejusted by 57 year 48 nave.

Mr. Northwore changed his your from the affirmative by